

ly should have it laid on the table the moment it was called up. He desired to

The resolution, he said, professes to declare the confidence of the House in integrity and patriotism of the President of the United States, but it is a resolution which, in substance, he said, he hoped to restore the Union in peace and order. Under ordinary circumstances, this resolution and its passage would be a matter of course. But now, when the House contains a very large majority of Union men here.

The SPEAKER announced the expiration of the hour, stating it was the special duty of the Chair to call up the committee for this day, the Army bill.

Mr. SORENSEN, in consequence of the expiration of the hour, stating that he had no objection to the bill, and that he would be present on the 12th of April, and that in the meantime the bill with amendments reported by the committee be printed, with extensions of time, ordered.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the memorial of W. W. Kennedy, dated December 12th, 1894, with amendments, and that he was discharged from his further consideration. He explained at length the disagreement of

Superintended, which gave rise to the memorial. The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. EAFIN then offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to report what reforms, if any, are needed in the purchase of paper, the ordering of paper, the printing of the Government, connected with the government printing office, collection and sale of waste paper and ink, with power to send for papers and books.

Mr. EAFIN inquired whether there was any intention to reflect by this resolution on any person connected with the government printing office, or with the purchase or sale of paper?

Mr. GRASSLETT disclaimed anything of the kind, but thought the inquires should be made.

Mr. EAFIN remarked that considering the duties and responsibilities of the superintendent of public printing, involving a substantial expenditure of over two millions of dollars annually, it was not surprising that almost negligently economy in paying his salary, such a small salary.

stayed the resolution, and hoped the issue would not be connected with a visit to the city by the President. He thought there was something wrong in the manner of the Public Printing Office.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was then referred to a committee offered by Mr. McCallough, on the 15th of March, which then went over, and laid, directing the Secretary of war to furnish this House with a list of all officers in the army, and the number of employes in the Quartermaster-General's Department in this city, also their rank and the particular services performed by them; and the number of soldiers in the city, and the number of soldiers, by maintenance the Secretary of War holds the Corcoran Art Building, and what amount of rent is paid for it per annum; and to report the same to the next session of the House, and to cause to be erected a modern and suitable building for the headquarters of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and to report the same to the next session of the House.

It cannot be procured, thereby affecting the resolution.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, the resolution was amended by adding to it, to

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by the SENATE.

MR. BURROWS, of New York, directed attention to a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to endeavor to secure the expeditious payment of providing for the redemption of the bonds of the United States heretofore issued, and to secure their payment in case of liquidation by robbery or accident.

MR. BURROWS then presented a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by basing the representation upon the number of voters in the SENATE.

MR. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill, which was read twice and a new form, when it was recommitted to the Military Committee. It gives to every soldier in the late war eight and one-half acres of land, and also a pension of \$100 a month ready paid. Home guards or troops called out for local service are exempted from benefit of the act. No money will be paid or bounty given for any claim agent or soldier who has been in the act.

Secretary of the Post Master General and the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate whether since December last, any persons who have been permitted to enter on the public lands of the United States have received salaries without taking the oath required by law.

Mr. McDUGGAL objected and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FOSBERGEN, from the Finance Committee reported a Loan bill without amendment.

Mr. FAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Governor of the State of Alabama asking for an extension of the time for the payment of the bonds issued in that State which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee reported a bill favorably on a bill to provide arms and ammunition for the defense of the inhabitants of Dakota Territory.

Mr. WILSON, from the same Committee reported a bill favorably on a bill to

Paroled.—The Savannah Herald of the 29th announces the arrival of Hon. D. L. Yulee, late prisoner in Fort Pickens. He has been paroled, by order of the War Department, and is to proceed to his home in Florida, and is to be kept at least one month to the Adjutant General.

Special Dispatches

RECEIVED UP TO 5 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Special Dispatches to the Western Press.

RECEIVED THROUGH.

New York, April 2.—A dispatch from New Orleans reports that the officers of the Fortieth Derby, war off Cape Corrientes, United States of Columbia, a steam steamer of 800 tons, under easy screw, flying the Chilean

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
The latest representations concerning the Atlantic Telegraph Cable say, on authority of the most eminent and scientific persons, that the Atlantic telegraph is at the present time more ready to annihilate than to create time to perfect as to installation than the day it was laid.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States, on the last day of April, 1885:

United States gold interest—Five per cent. bonds, \$108,241,000; six per cent. bonds, \$97,186,185; \$19,923,937.99; six per cent. bonds of 1881, \$28,523,937.99; six per cent. re-conversion, \$25,000,000. Total, \$279,875,103.98.
Debt backed by currency interest six per cent. \$1,034,000,000; Temporary loan \$121,000,000.

[illegible]